

EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT'R. 20, 1877

We said the other day that on a question of veracity between ex-President Grant and the late Senator Sumner most people would decide in favor of the latter, and now the well-informed Washington correspondent of the Bal-

"Some of the remarks attributed to Gen. Grant in the conversation recently held by him with a New York Herald representative at E1. inburg have created intense astonishment here, where the circumstances of which he speaks are so well known. General Grant is reported to have said that he took no part in the dis pleement of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is strange that General Grant should make such a statement as this when there are Sena tors now living whom both he and members of his cabinet personally solicited to take part in the movement degrading Mr. Sumoer. There were not less than a hair a dozen Senators who, in private, expressly excused themselves for voting against Mr. Sumper by stating that they did so because of their reluctance to offend President Grant. At the same time they admitted that it was a burning shame for Mr. Sumper to be so treated."

The propes d dismissal of Mr. Cornell from the N w York Custom House, and the retention of Mr. Wells and the appointment of Mr. Anterson in the Custom House of New Orleaus; the order firbidding tederal office-holders to take part in political caucuses, and the letter of Secretary Sherman to the republican com mittee of O ilo urging them to leave no stone unturved to secure the election in that State, and his own trip to that State for the same purpose, and the public lostructions against the appointment to official position of persons on merely personal grounds, and the private appointment of personal favorites and of notori ously corrupt men, are authesis of this administration which those who really want to sustain it would like to have satisfactorily explained.

COURT OF APPEALS. - The following are the proceedings in this court since our last report: Martin's ex'x vs. Lawis' ex'r and others; time taken to consider.

S. F. Leake, trustee, vs. Henry Benson, &c., et als.; time taken to consider. Kirtley and wife et als. vs. Leah Cox and

others; continued until next term. Pretlow vs. Baileys and others; time taken to consider.

Cushing & Boyce vs. Henry E. Smith et als.; continued until next term. O., A. & M. Railroad Company vs. Miles;

continued. Booze vs. Spindle; continued.

Dever vs. Jordan; continued. McCall vs. Sanger; submitted on notes.

Armentrout's cx'rs et als. vs. Abel Gibbons et als.; revived against A. B. Lightner, adm'r

Upon the petition of Mrs. B. F. W. Boyce and J. T. Wright appeal and supersedeas al- he had been educated the natural rights of man lowed on decrees of Circuit Courts of Clarke | were what he could get by violence, and those and Frederick counties; in suits in which Jos. T. Strother, jr., is plaintiff, and W. L. Boyce and others are defendants. Womack vs. Circle; argued by appellant's

counsel and submitted. Matthew Pilson, trustee, &c., vs. Samuel

Bushong et al.; argued and continued. Argument in case of Pilson vs. Bushong con-

cluded and case submitted. Causes from 18th circuit taken up and case

of Barley et als. vs. Barley et als.; submitted without argument.

Coffman's ex'r vs. Shafer et als.; partly argued and continued.

Southern Mutual Insurance Company vs. Freer; from the Richmond docket; decree of the court below confirmed.

Forrer vs. Forrer's ex'r et al.; from Circuit Court of Augusta; decree of the court below

Rudisel's ex'r vs. Rhodes, &c.; from Nelson county; judgment of the court below affirmed.

Mackey vs. Macky's adm'r; from Circuit Court of Rockbridge; judgment of the court MURDER IN RICHMOND.—A woman named

Lilly Bennett died at the Richmond alms house Wednesday, from wounds inflicted by an Eogish sailor named James Stevens. The State Lilly Bennett was about thirty-one years of

age. Ifteen years ago, when a respectable, fine looking girl, she came here from Charlottesville and entered a house of ill repute.

About two years ago she resolved to abandon her life of shame, and with that intention went to the Magdalen Hospital, a reform school in this city for fallen women, and after staving there a short while returned to her parents in Charlottesville. She did not stay at home long, however, and coming back to Richmond, returned to her former babits. She was addicted to strong drink, and after her second fall sank rapidly to the lowest degradation, finally reaching that "hell hole" of vice and misery-Cash

Her real name was not Lilly Bennett, but as it would appear was Martha A. Houchens. A year ago she was at the city alms house for treatment, and the physician there says that on her left arm ta mood with blue ink were the initials, 'M. A H " On her right arm were the minals, "D. E. B."

## The Indian Border Troubles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29. - A San Antonio dispatch of yes erray says:-Lieut. Bullis has and Mexicans at Zaragossa, not far from where MacKenzie attacked them. The particulars cannot be obtained from headquarters, but it is believed that Lieut. Bullis has taken the town of Zaragossa. He has one hundred men with him. The general belief is that he went over him. The general belief is that he went over after the horses the Kickapoos stole from the Lipans. who had stolen them from Texas. Gen. Ord returns to morrow from a visit to Gov. Hubbard, of Texas.

AN APPROACHING CYCLONE.—The storm sig-nal was displayed all day yesterday and last night at all the United States signal stations on the Middle Atlantic coast because of the report of a cyclone moving slowly up the coast. The storm off the North Carolina coast was very violent yesterday morning, the wind blowing off Cape Hatteras at the rate of 33 miles per hour. Last evening the wind at Cape Henry had of America, was in a critical condition at the reached a velocity of 64 miles per hour, and at cathedral residence at Newark, N. J., last night, and territory, as well as Canada. A list of and great excitement prevailed there. All the midnight it was 52 miles. The cyclone is the and his death was feared at any moment. same that was reported south of Porto Rico on the 23d instant, and yesterday it entered the Carolina coast near Cape Hatteras. It has moved slowly to the north.

News of the Day.

The coal market, in New York, which has been held firm by the action of the companies now producing in forcing up their prices and who took advantage of the existing strikes among the miners of the rival companies, to secure the trade of their customers, has experienced a heavy fall. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, the majority of whose mines resumed work during the past two weeks, and who have for some time held to the rates established by the Philadelphia and Reading Road, have made a virtual reduction in their rates of over one dollar per ton. It is expected that the Reading Company will meet this reduction by marking down their prices still lower, and it is thought that coal will sell lower this winter than ever before. The following is the new schedule for Wilkesbarre coal, delivin New York :- Steamer, \$3.45; grate, \$3.45; stove, \$3.70; chestnut, \$3.20.

Owing to Indian Superintendent Kimball having ordered Tompszin, a Catholic missionary, to leave the White Earth Agency, on account of a violation of the agency rules, the priest took refuge in the churche rang the bell to summon the Indians friendly to him, and with them is now holding the church in armed abstemiousness of his mode of life, his cool resistance to the authority of Kimball. The Indians are considerably excited, and consequently Kimball telegraphed to Fort Snelling for aid. The lodians are not aggressive, but watchful and suspicious. They have other mi- ble Fort St. Nicholas, should now be rememnor grievances which will probably necessitate | bered.' the troops remaining is the vicinity of White Earth for some time.

Luigi Percola was stabbed and killed last night, in New York, in a Roosevelt street saloon, by Racco Pallato during a fight which originated from a game of cards. Both were Italians. Paliato, who was slee badly stabbed,

Eight children of a French Canadian family perished on Monday night in the burning of a farm house at St. Gregoire, Canada, The mother, who was the only adult in the boase, alone escaped.

Rev. Wallace Duncan, of Wofford College, and brother of the late Dr. Dancan will, it is thought, be elected President of Randolph Ma

A wan, supposed to be Patrick Glynn, deliberately threw bimself in front of a switching engine at Worcester, Mass., yesterday morning, and his head was severed from his body.

Tweed's examination before the New York Aldermanic investigating committee was resumed this morning.

The Workingmen's Party. In his speech at the great demogratic demonstration, in Baltimore, Thursday night, ex-Gov. Philip Francis Thomas said in all the public utterances of the workingmen's movement he had looked in vain to find the intelligence of a mechanic displayed. If the workingmen really desired to better their class and condition it could be done no where else so well as in the democratic party. If they wished a verification of must say, a fool. In the platform adopted they Do they mean by this that they expect men to sit as judges, or plead as lawyers, for nothing? Lawyers were not that kind of men. He supposed they must mean that one of themselves would undertake to run all the courts gratis, but Heaven help Maryland if that day should ever come. They want all conspiracy laws abolished when interferring with the natural rights of man. He would like to know what the intelligent writers of that platform considered the natural rights of man? As far as which civilized society granted him were his legal rights. If this was true, did the workingmen mean to encourage violence in protecting what they were pleased to term the natural rights of man? He characterized their desire to have the government control all industries as French communism of the worst and most dangerous type. Workingmen would find they could receive sympathy and assistance.

tical purposes how can there be a working man's | the Turks are not just now disposed to show party, pure and simple? Whom would they mercy towards Bulgarians against whom there exclude from its membership? Almost every is even a vague suspicion, and far less against one works here, in one or other form of em- men of mark when a charge of conspiracy can ployment. Our workingmen's party in Balti- be brought home to them. According to one more is the sickliest organization of all, I should | account, a Bulgarian, when on his way to exethink, as it has half a dozon doctors among its cution, promised to make important disclosures candidates. He showed that the democratic if pardoned. His pardon was accordingly promparty had always been the friend of the work- ised, and he disclosed the spot where the miningman. All the legislation, when controlled by | utes of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee it, had been in the interest of labor, not ex- had been buried. The informer was then hangclusively, but in common with other just claims. ed. This may be a fulsification, but there is He showed that while the workingmen de- nothing improbable in it. It is, however, furnounced class legislation, they were a class in ther asserted that in the papers thus discovered Missouri, where the supplies are, their people themselves clamoring for legislation in their was evidence connecting the Geshoffs with last own interest alone. He charged them with favoring the worst inflation doctrines of the republicans; with supporting theories entirely at war with their best interests, and appealed hoffs should commit themselves in writing to to all of those having democratic affinities not to be drawn away from their party by hopes which were ephemeral, and would not be realized, and closed with an exhortation for unity, party discipline and active exertion as sure to bring democratic success.

PRESIDENT GRANT AT STRATFORD, -- General Grant arrived at Stratford-on-Avon yesterday. and met with a brilliant reception. His visit was made the occasion of a vestival, in which the whole town took part. The houses were decorated with flags, among which the American colors were conspicuous. The Stars and Stripes were displayed from the Town Hall and the Mayor's residence. The Mayor and members of the corporation received the General and Mrs. Grant, who were accompanied by General Badcau at the railway station, and escorted them to Shakspeare's birthplace. Thence the party proceded to the museum, the church. Anne Hathaway's co tage and other places of interest. The distinguished guests were subsequently on- prominent heading: - "Prudent generosity. tertained at a public lunch in the Town Hall. (By tel A toast to the hearth of General Grant was pro- dent.) posed ord drank with cheers, and he was pre-sented with a very cordial address enclosed in a casket made from the wood of the mulberry tree planted by thakspeare. The General replying to the toast, spoke most hartily of the welday The Mayor of the town extended a hearty welcome to them and the corporation presented an address. General Grant, in returning thanks The Times in a leading article on the war said:—It was a source of great pleasure to him to visit the town; he spoke of the relations between England and America and said he looked forward to the going hand in hand and honorable rivals in producing what is necessary for the comfort and support of man. The General and parts afterwards dined with the Mayor.

The Eastern War.

A correspondent, writing from Cherkovna last Saturday, says :-"I do not believe it possible, at present, to advance even with the reinforcements which have arrived. A day or two of rain has made the roads almost impassa ble. The ground is sodden and the mul ankle deep. The immense number of horses have eaten all the forage, and hay is very scarce at any price. Consequently communications are daily more difficult. The horses are decidedly losing flesh. As the season advances the diffi culties of the campaign increase in a geometric

The London Times' military critic says of the operations of the third Turkish army :- "It is difficult to perceive the full objects of Suleiman Pasha's tragedy, but he has certainly proved himself a bold and inspired leader, and until the results of his operations are made manifest and their full purport discovered, it is but fair to suppose he is acting with adequate reason, His characteristic bravery, the self-depial and nerve and undaunted courage, and his high military reputation which was appreciated on all hands till his check in front of the formida-

Snow has been falling in the Schipka Pass ince Monday, and is now ten centimetres deep at the foot of the Balkans.

The Austrian and German Ambassadors, in the name of the Russian Government, have applied to the Porte, in virtue of the Geneva Convention, for a permit to transport timber across the Daoube for buts for the Russian wounded. The Porte has deferred a reply until it is made certain that the huts are only to be

used for the wounded. A Belgrade dispatch says Russia demands that the Servian army shall enter the field when a success at Plevon is obtained. It is stated that the Skupsching will be ona

voked in October. A dispatch from Belgrade says seven battalone of regulars and militia have gone to the western frontier, where the Ushitza brigade is also assembled. This seems to be a precaution against the concentration of Turkish troops at Sienitza and Novi Varos.

The Paris Memorial Diplomatique asserts that the Sultan will send Prince Hassan to London at the end of October to give the British Government an intimation of the conditions upon which he would agree to peace.

The London Times' Paris correspondent re marks that this statement manifestly requires confirmation.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs as fol ows :- A seizure of arms and 1,000 Shrapnel shells at the custom house in Pesth is causing considerable sensation. Sixteen cases of breachloaders, 36 000 cartridges, and several boxes of Turkish fez caps have also been seized in Transylvania. The Government has ordered a judi-

cial investigation.
The London Times' Vienna correspondent confirms these reports, and says, considering this he would refer them to Hon. Joshua Van- the places at which those preparations have sant, sitting next to him, who was a mechanic, | been found, it may be predicted with some conand had risen to the highest office in the city fidence that the plan was not only to enlist an by adhereing always to democratic principles. armed body in Hungary, but likewise to make He had read of the workingmen's meeting at an expedition into Roumania. As no force Maryland Institute, which was addressed by that the Turkish sympathizers could send could one McDonald, an agrarian, a communist; and he influence the war, the intention was evidently to compromise, it possible, and to embroil the say they want gratuitous education. Haven't monarchy, so as to drive it into active measures they got that now? They want free courts. on the side of Turkey. Such proceedings, how-

eyer, will cause no alteration in Austria's policy. The London News' Berlin correspondent states that a party of military surgeons on spocial leave departed yesterday for the Russian headquarters. They belong to some of the best regiments in the Germany army.

Reouf Pasha, who has been acting as commander for Mehemet Ali during the latter's absence from Shumla, has gone to Con-A Vienna dispatch says a telegram from

Shumla leads to the belief that the sudden summons of Reouf Pasha to Constantinople signifies an important change in the command. Either Mehemet Ali or Suleiman Pasha will, it is thought, be replaced, the latter most prob-

A Therapia correspondent says: The military authorities of Roumelia will not sand the Geshoffs to Constantinople, because they are afraid their lives would be spared. This apprehenit to their interest to stand steadfast in their sion of the Roumelian military authorities, allegiance to the democratic party, where alone | which is in accordance with the opinion generally entertained here, establishes a strong pre-Senator Whyte said: In reality and for prace sumption that the Geshoffs are innocent, for year's insurrection.

The general opinion seems to be that it is incredible that men in the position of the Gessuch a feeble and unpromising enterprise as last year's so-called insurrection. At this moment for a Bulgarian to be accused is to be condemn ed. An English eyewitness who has just returned from the disturbed districts informs me that the first thing usually done to a Bulgarian after his arrest on suspicion is to beat him soundly. It he is far from the scene of trial he is liable to be compelled to walk thither without

fond or a drop of water. In one instance out of seventy prisoners thireen died on their way to trial. After such treatment prisoners are too exhausted and scared to properly defend themselves. The trial is the merest mockery, and virtually goes little beyond identification of the prisoner. My informant saw a case of one man disposed of. Sentence of death was passed on him in just a

quarter of an hour. The Times, though it strongly sympathizes with Russia, prints the following under a (By telegraph.) (From our special correspon-

THERAPIA, Sept. 28 .- "It is said that the Turkish soldiers have received strict orders not to fire at any Russian general lest he should be killed or disabled and replaced."

says: "The end of the campaign must be near and it promises to present something like a drawn battle. Formally or informally the Powers will then, no doubt, attempt to avert the necessity of another campaign by the aid of diplomacy.'

NEW YORK, September 29.—Most Rev. publishes a list of persons who have obtained Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley, Primate of America, was in a critical condition at the Lake county. It embraces nearly every State bodies were buried at Silver City on the 13th. only for justice and condition. A Salt Lake City dispatch says the Tribune

The Indian Ambassadors

The conference with the Indian deagation was resumed yesterday morning at the Executive Mausion, in the east room. The Indian were in full savage costume, as beretofore. The President, addressing them through an interpreter, said he was now ready to hear the chiefs if they wished to speak further. After a pause Spotted Tail took a seat cear the President, and spoke as follows: "My Great Father, I have come to your

house to day with a happy heart. I see you and shake hands with you with a good heart. I wish to talk to you about business. It is a good ways where I come from. The country I live in belongs to me, and belongs to the Government. I have come to find out where is the best place to remain. Where I live there is a agents of the State and by their representatives | tive and cordial co operation and influence in good deal of talk about my agency. A line has been drawn from where I am from the Black Hills towards the Big Horn. I don't understand the line. All I know is they are trying to frighten us into this business That's the way I same to sign the paper that I did (meaning the agreement of last fall) They told me at the time that my Great Father sent the men there for the purpose of treating for the country. If so, I am willing to treat. They told me a good many points not kept up in the old treaty should be given to us in the new, and said if I signed all I wanted would be given ac cording to their promise. They told me then if I did not sign they would send me South, or agrees the Missouri river. Although I signed without their teiling me casely what they wanted, I wanted to tell them how I was to live after I signed the paper; how many cattle and agricultural implements I was to have, and other things. That's the way they treated me. I know one thing. It is this: When a white man owns land he builds a fence around it said it is his, so long as he doesn't sell it. That i the way white men live. But your people don't ask questions. You take our lands from us. Before the white men came to us we had a good time in taking care of our property, but now, as I told you, we can't do it. Your people make roads and drive ayay the game and thus make us poor and starve. The land was given to us by the Great Spirit who said we could live there, but the white people are trying to push us out of the country and where we can do nothing. You live here. The Great Spirit gave you the land. You stay here with all your people. That's the way all nations ought to live. When they have a piece or land they ought to hold on to it as their own. My Great Father, I can't read or write, but should like to bring my children up like the white people.

"The country I live in is mine; I love it. This is the reason why I talk as I do. When I saw the Commissioners I did not speak to them as I speak to you to day. I never told them that I wanted my provisions transported to the Missouri river, and I never asked them to send my provisions and agency across the Arkansas. Where I live is the country I was brought up in, and where I still want to live. i wish you would have the roads go round us, not disturbing our homes, but leave us where we are. My Great Father, I came here to let you

know what my trouble is. I am done. Spotted tail then shook hands with President.

man and I were raised together; we are together; with one heart and one belief. Red Bear and Touch the Cloud, in behalf of the Minnecons and Lanarks, said that what-

ever Spotted Tail does they will do. White Tail, a Brule, said to the President : "Look at me well and remember me. What of Ohio, Illinois, Indians, Michigan and Wis-Spotted Tail said my people say."

Red Cloud took a seat by the President, saying : "I have been here before, and am here again, to see my Great Father. My Great Father told me to pick a place for my agency. Before I returned there the young men selected the agency. I did not. I had nothing to do with it. The second time the agency was moved over the White river I did not tell any one to do so. There have been two changes in four years. The agency ought always be in one place and held strong. My people were foolish. I took the white people for rascals; I do not mean the white people here, but those in my country. As I want to be civilized, I want to of many of the patriots who sleep in soldiers select my own agency. This I let you know today. I did what the white people asked me to do, and, with Spotted Tail, have kept our people quiet. We want to live among our own people. I was raised in my country and know it well. The foot of the Hills is a good place for my agency. I did not come here to beg anything. The Black Hills were mine; I gave them to the Commissioners. I suppose you are going to decide what you are going to give us for the Hills, and I have come to get it. I want a lot of cattle so we can raise cattle; and I want two mills, one to saw wood and one to grind corn. I want you to give me school houses and teachers to learn my children to read and write. The Catholic priest is good, and I want one of them also. That is the agent there that I want. [Indicating. | I have him now and want bim again,'

The President in his reply explained how the winter supplies were already on the Missouri river, as promised; that they cannot be taken to any other place before the Indians will need them; that if they did not go near the would be buogry and suffer during the winter. It was not intended that the Indians should stay there, but when spring comes they may select such lands on their reservations for permanent settlement to build cabins, cultivate the land and feed cattle. He also said that he would ask Congress to give them oxen, cows and tools, so that they might provide for themselves. He also desired that they should have schools, so that their children could be educated to take care of themselves. He admonished them that they cannot always live as hunters nor expect to be provided for by the Government forever. The game was rapidly disappearing, and it was better for them to provide for themselves by tilling the soil and raising cattle. Cattle and hors and plows will be better for you than popies and guns. To the Ar rapahoes he said if they desired to go West and join the Shoshones they must provide for their own support. If they did go the agent with the Shoshones would also be their agent. He complained that Lame Deer, with forty lodges of Crazy Horse's people, had gone North, and as long as they were north he could not tell

whether they were friends or enemies. When the President began his speech the Iadians fixed their eyes intently upon his face, and sat, without working a muscle, attentive listeners to the words of the Great Father as they were interpreted to them. Even when the President said they must pass the winter in the region of the Missouri river, no word or sign escaped them, although Mr. Welsh said that were heard, and also when he said he intended to ask the great council to grant what was for them a benefit. When the President had con-cluded he said that if they had anything further to communicate to him he would bear them at another time.

tween 400 and 600 Apache warriors with their squaws and pappooses have left San Carlos resand his death was feared at any moment.

Newark, N. J. September 29.—Archbishop Bayley, who is very seriously ill, is a little better this morning.

New archieves at any moment.

Representation of the twenty Probate Courts of Utah have grant-ter this morning.

New archieves at the was feared at any moment.

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New archieves at the serious time to receive and the names of agents are also published. It is estimated that left Clifton, Arizona, to meet the savages, and the serious forms of land for each Senator and Representative in Congress. Virginia, under that bill, the twenty Probate Courts of Utah have grantitive in Congress. Virginia, under that bill, the twenty Probate Courts of Utah have grantitive in Congress. Virginia, under that bill, would have received 2,500,000 acres of land.

New archieves at the was brought forward giving agents are also published. It is estimated that thirty more from Silver City. Sixty more will go as soon as arms are received.

New archieves at the second and fifty thousand agents are also published. It is estimated that the second and fifty thousand agents are also published. It is estimated that the second and fifty thousand agents are also published. It is estimated that the second and fifty thousand agents are also published. It is estimated that the second and fifty thousand agents are also published. It is estimated that the second and fifty thousand agents are also published. It is estimated that the second and fifty thousand agents are also published. It is estimated that the second and fifty thousand agents are also published. It is estimated that the second and fifty thousand agents are also published. It is estimated that the se

Virginia's Claims.

To the Hon. J. W. Johnston and R. E. Withers, United States Senators of Virginia, and the Hon. B. B. Douglass, John Goode, G. C. Walker, - Jorgerson, Geo. C. Cabell, John R. Tucker, John T. Harris, Eppa Hun ton and - Pridmore, Virginia Represen-

tatives in Congress: GENTLEMEN-You are aware that the Legis ature of Virginia has repeatedly and urgently passed resolutions invoking your influence to obtain from the United States a just, equitable States: and recently the great Convention which resolutions of '98 and '99 were good in the set in Richmond (the largest which ever assem | day, but they will not pay debts or satisfy bled in Virginia) had the subject before it. Many of the tax payers (judging from letters received) have taken up the subject, and seem to think the matter has been neglected by the to Virginia and her people to invoke your se in Congress. If any apology is required for our efforts to pass the bill at the next session of making this appeal to you it is hoped the cir | Congress. With it, I am sanguing it can be cumstances under which it is made will be passed; without it, I have little hope. Surely deemed by you sufficient. All the circumstances ever Virginia should be paid, her situation in connected with the case may not be known to peratively demands it now. Should payment you-some of them certainly are not-and I be denied, it will be as clear a case of repulsa ask leave, as briefly as possible, to acquaint you | tion, in its worst form, as has ever been reasted with them.

Advances made by Virginia and other States for carrying on the war of 1812 with Great Bri | vant.

tain, was the origin of the debt. It was many years after the close of the war of 1812 before the United States sommenced refunding any portion of the advances thus made by the Ltates, and when it did, an unjust and arbitrary mode of settlement was made. The States were powerless, and had to receive such amounts as the United States chose to pay. They, however, protested against the mode of settlement. Years after, the State and United States Courts decided, is every case, that the mode of settlement contended for by the States was legal and just.

In 1857 the State of Maryland, by an act of Fish offal or the pressed fish from the Congress, had her accounts reopened and reset. factories is also much relished by the poultry.

fled, and she received \$370,000. The Secretary of the Treasury, by a resolu tion of the House of Representatives, was diresized to report to Congress the amounts which were due to Virginia and other States, on the the opinion of the writer, the most profit same basis of settlement made with Maryland, and in conformity to the decision of the courts and the acts of Congress. In June, 1858, the report of Mr. Cobb was made, as will presently

After the Legislature appointed Mr. Thomas frees and the undersigned her special agents he claim was presented to the United States | prout. In conclusion we will give some figure Senate, and, after a full discussion, was passed by a majority of nearly two to one; it went to the House and two committees, viz: the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Military Affaire. Each reported unanimously in from the 26th of January until the 20th of its favor, but owing to a combination of circum- tember (eight months) as follows: We had stances it was, at the close of the session, lost the beginning of the season 75 hens and by a small majority. The war some after came dozen roosters, and have now about on, and since, you well know, there has been no disposition to pay or recogniz; any claim from that time they have laid 492 dozen egg the South. No man can deay the justice or about 17 cents per dizen, \$70; have used in validity of this claim. Should it be paid? Let family 40 dozen, \$6.80; balance have been the following statement answer the question: - for natching; have sold 100 young chicken-When our revolutionary war ended the Gov | \$28, and have on hand about 100 more chie

largely indebted to her officers and soldiers who | \$40 .- Prize Essay at Woodla on Agr 1. F had fought her battles and won our indencadence. The old Congress had made liberal Swift Bear, a Brule lodian, then advanced promises which the Government was wholly and merely said, alluding to Spotted Tail: "This unable to fulfill. It was homeloss and landless; the lands were owned by a few of the States and the Indians; the Government had no oredit and there was a pall banging over it. Virginia had won with her arms that grand and magnificent country then known as the Northwest. now as the great, prosperous and wealthy States consin. She came forward, and, in a spirit of generosity, liberality and patriotism which has no parallel in the history of the world, donated the whole of that empire to the United States. Wm. A. Jones; Westmoreland, Robert of the whole of that empire to the United States. She dedicated it to freedom, and only stipulated that the pledges she had made to her officers and soldiers should be redeemed by the United States. To have done so in good faith would not have required an area equal to ten counties in any one of the these States; and yet strange as it may seem, up to this day thousands and thousands of these claims remain unsatisfied) numbers of them upon mere flimsy and technical pretexts, while the descendants graves are in absolute want.

When it was decided to move the seat of gov ernment to Washington, public buildings had to be erected. The United States had not recovered from the Revolutionary war-it was in no condition to make the necessary appropriations. Again Virginia came forward and leaned the United States \$120,000 (then a large sum) "for the purpose of erecting public buildings." Now, will it be believed, not one dollar of this The following is a list of the letters remains oan, principal or interest, has been refundedno, not one dollar; and as few, if any, of our present members of Congress know anything about this transaction, I have taken the pre caution to obtain the papers, and now refer to them: |See Hanning's Statutes at Large, vol. 13, page 125). This was in 1790. In 1850 the Beach, Mrs Frances Committee on Claims of the House of Repre- Counter, John sentatives of the United States made a report | Gordon, Mrs Sarah and urged payment. Again in 1852, and again | Hall, G W the Judiciary Committee of the House (the Junia, Mrs Anna Law Committee), (See House Reports of 31st Congress, 1st Session, No. 494; House Reports of 1st Session 32d Congress; House Reports of 1st Session 334 Congress, No. 278). About the same time two or three reports were made to the United States Senate, all fully recognizing the debt and all recommending the payment with interest, which at this day would amount | 25, 1877, by the Rev. John McGill, Miss GRACE to nearly \$700,000. Notwithstanding this claim | A., daugnter of F. A. C. Lorrett, of Fairly passed the ordeal of five committees, payment

up to this day has not been made. When the war of 1812 was forced on us, the United States was in no condition to carry it on. Some of the States came to her assistance. Virginia was again in the van, and rendered a larger amount of aid than all the others combined. Many long years clapsed before the United States could refund any of the amounts thus advanced. Virginia was not then in need. She has not and never has been importunate. Other States pressed their claims, and most of field," in King George county, aged circle them received the amount due; Massachusetts three years, three months and lifteen days and Maine, so late as 1870, received about of her day and generation, except the thre \$700,000; June, 1858, the Secretary of the viving daughters of her father's youngest bear Treasury, II. Cobb, reported to the House of Representatives that between one and two millions of dollars were due to Virginia on the and she died pracefully and quietly, as hall same basis of settlement made with other Sixty-three Senators, after an able debate.

have fully acknowledged the justice and valid ity of the debt, by recording their votes at dif ferent times in favor of the payment. Bayard Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chestout, mild dignity and lady-like bearing of her call Clark, Collaman, Crittenden, Doolittle, Dixon, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Fitch, Foster, Hamlin, Hammond, Harland, Hunter, Iverson, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Rice, Seward, Sampson, Thomson, Toombs. Wade, Wilson, Yulle, Abbott, Anthony, Cameron, Casserly, Cattell, Cole, Corbett, Cragan, Davis, Howe, Johnson, Lewis, McDonald, Morrill (of Maine), Norton, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Poole, Ross, Sawyer, Sprague, Salsbury, Sumner. Thayer, Vickers, Warner.

Virginia, by her Legislature, appointed two agents to represent her in this important matter. These agents have for years been constantly on the alert; they have devoted their time, and paid their own expenses (the State A letter from Silver City, N. M., says: Be- has not paid one dollar), but payment has been delayed. All that is asked by the State, through her agents, is that she shall be placed

She had only to consent, and she would have received it. She refused, unwisely, as your present correspondent thought then, as he thinks now. He saw the public lands were be ing daily squandered, and Virginia was power less to prevent it. Had she accepted then she need not to day be crushed down with a public debt, which is paralyzing her people and has ening the State into bankruptcy.

Heretofore our Representatives have devoted their time and talents to the preservation of the Constitution, and have not paid sufficient at and legal claim which she has against the United | tention to the vital interest of the State. [] bondholders.

I have thus, gentlemen, given you a faithful account of this claim, and I feel it a duty I ow ed by any State of the United States.

With great respect, your most obedier, JOHN A. PARKER

One of the Agents of Virginia.

Poultry Raising. The poultry business will be found to be more

profitable than any other branch of stock real ing, if properly managed-especially if amount of capital invested is taken into account But to secure success they must have require attention. Their quarters must be kept clear and well ventiled, and so arranged as to exclude the extreme cold of winter. If they are proviwith coarse bone dust at intervals, especially winter, it will increase the quantity of each will in like manner augment the egg-sup-So, too, are wheat screenings and buck valuable in bringing about the same room but they should not be fed with too much unless for the purpose of fattening them derived from the management of lowis is ranging to have as many enickens as pohatched in February and March, to be when about the size of partridges, and push the egg busines. The manure should regularly collecter, and composted with mold or other suitable material, and w found to be an important item on the aid--the results of our operations the past yeara substantial basis for our remarks on the su ject. Our hens coased laying almost entire for a few days during the unusually cold west er of last January; but we will give the statimaking the average for the season about to

Exports.

eroment of the linited States found she was They have consumed in feel in that time ab-

sailed for Europe to day taking about 400,000 bushels of grain, besides large quantities cheese, butter, cotton, laid, oysters, flour, hapbeef, canned goods, horses, cattle, and a lad list of passengers.

COUNTY CANVASSERS. - The following at among the county capvassers who have been a pointed by the Conservative Committee of the Congressional Districte: Northumberland, Lley-Washington; King George, J. J. Mason; Sar ford, J. B. Jett; Prince William, W. W. Thornton: Spotsylvania, John M. Holliday Louisa, F. V. Winston.

The canning of turtle for export is beginning o attract attention to the Arkansas Bay, Teas. Two packeries are already in full blast

A bright and beautiful child shows in its ver expression that its Babyhood was not associated with Opium, cordials, etc.—for the continu use of Opium is antagonistic to health. The valuable and highly recommended Remedy to the disorders of Babyhood, Dr. Bull's Bal-Syrup, is absolutely free from Morphia and other dangerous agents, and can be safely ployed at all times. Only 25 cents per botal

List of Letters.

in the Postoffice in this city September : vertised and give the date of the list If not called for within thirty days, they will by

sent to the dead letter office, in Washingt

Alexander, RH Bell, Mrs Rebecca Lee, E W Lewis, Miss Julia

Lucas, Mrs Mel'ssa

Legg, Wm G Mitchell, Miss Mary Powell, F Piper, Mrs Julia Payne, Mrs Mary. Taylor, Miss Lavini. Travis, J B Valentine, Wm II West, Mrs Hannah WM. N. BERKLEY, Postmaster

Les. Mrs Matilda

MARRIED.

At Zion Church, Fairfax C. H., Septem! county, to A. C. BLIGHT, of Prince William county, Va.

At "Roanoke" the residence of he law, A. J. Brent, esq., in Northum' jerland Va., on Tuesday, the 11th of September. Mrs SARAH BARNES HOOE STITH. ow of Major John Stith, and only survi child of George Mason, esq. of "Lexingter who was eldest son of Colonel George Mason "Gunston Hall," in Fairfax county, and of er, the late General John Mason, of and" and "Clermont." Up to the last moments memory for current events was remarked the current of her life, in perfect possession every mental faculty, her utterance only lattice her from weakness in the last moments of her Endeared to a numerous family of relatives and descendants and to all who knew her by the integrity and sincerity of her character, the section ness and gentleness of her nature, and by the riage and manners, this dear old lady has got down to the grave a life long and consisted member of the Protestant Episcopal Churche Church of all her ancestors, in the confidence belief by her friends of her happy and joy

STOVEST NOW IS THE TIME TO HAVE THEM K PAIRRD.
COOKING BANGES, FURNACES, &co.

put in order for winter's use.

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JOHN A. FIELD,

71 King street, In 1853 '54 a bill was brought forward giving to all the States one hundred and fifth thousand PRICES. Call in and see for yourself. sp